The Indian Poultry Gazette.

Vol. XX. (Price Nine Annas.) *April 1932.* *(Registered L-1322) No. 4.*

AGRICULTURE ... LIBRARY ... JUN 1932 ... COIMBATORE

CONTENTS.

	Page.
From the Editor's Chair	57
Housing of Poultry	59
Bantams for pleasure and profit	61
Poultry keeping in India	64
Letters to the Editor	69
? ? ?	72

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR.

With this, the April issue we are pleased to say we are again more or less settled in our new quarters and the Gazette and Club will function as usual and all enquiries attended to promptly.

We must apologise for the lateness of the March Gazette but then we informed our readers that things were likely to be delayed due to our transferring our office to Patna and we trust we are pardoned. The April Gazette will be published as usual about the 7th of the month.

It is very pleasing to note the great demand for the Poultry World Annual and though we were, through this excessive demand, unable to cope with orders for a while we are now pleased to say we have received a second stock of these from London and shall be pleased to forward to readers wishing for a copy. The "P" "W" annual is bang full of real meat and for its small price of Rs. 1-8 should be on every poultryman's bookshelf.

We have received a lot of correspondence regarding the time and place of the next All India Show and though we quite appreciate member's wanting an exact date to breed to we must inform exhibitors that it is very difficult to arrange these matters too far ahead as all manner of things may crop up in the meantime which would considerably inconvenience the intending exhibitor if we had to alter time and location of a show due to some unforseen circumstance arising.

So far we can say we are hoping to stage the All India at Delhi and if possible to arrange shows in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa so that with the annual Poultry Show of the Southern India Club all parts of India will be more or less within reasonable reach of attendence at one or more of these shows.

Signs of the advance in poultry keeping are more apparent as days go on and we are receiving quite a number of letters from persons starting off or wishing to start off farming on either large or small scales and in many cases we receive communications from persons wishing to find working partners managers, employees, markets, various commodities etc., and we cannot help thinking if only persons would use our small advert columns to let the poultry world in general know their requirements they would do far better than writing us for the various information they seek as the Gazette it must be remembered is seen by some thousands of poultry keepers and for the expenditure of the small sum necessary for a "Small Classified Advert" the seeker after information is far more likely to get in touch with individuals or requirements than writing us as though we do our best to keep in touch with everyone there are thousands who do not write us of their requirements who in reading the Gazette might find that particular something they are looking for. Proof of the value of our small adverts is not lacking when we advise our readers that in the case of a Mendip incubator advertised in February no less than 47 enquiries were received by the seller.

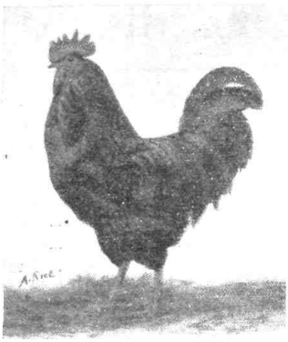
While on the subject of requirements might we inform readers that the Club has on their books at present the services of an educated poultry manager who is experienced and diploma'd in all branches of poultry raising, is a good judge of poultry and has excellent credentials. We would be pleased to put any enquirer in touch with this gentleman if they would care to correspond with this office.

At the same time we have one or two working poultrymen and carpenters anxious to find employment at a living wage whose services are available immediately.

Several enquiries have also reached us from parties wishing to get in touch with poultry farmers in hill stations who have facilities for receiving paying guests on their farms during the summar vacation period, some asking for shikar facilities and others just wishing a restful time on a farm away from the heat and bustle of the cities. Why not Advertise ???.

Lastly, when finished with your copy of the Gazette why not hand it on to a friend as there may be something in it that he or she is needing and you will be helping the advertiser as well.

Our apologies are due for the mistake on page 48 of the March issue which was a printer's error, the photo given was of a "Sussex" and not a "Success" pullet.



AUSTRALORPS.

Mrs. Grain has imported a further pen of this wonderful dual purpose fowl SEE THEM AT THE SHOW and judge for yourselves.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

No. 1 pen per setting Rs. 25.—*Headed by imported cockerel of magnificent* type bred from 267 egg dams, mated to 2 imported pullets of 251 egg dams, and 6 of my last year hens specially selected for heavy egg production.

No. 2 pen per setting Rs. 15.—Headed by imported cock, 1st Lucknow *1930, fully acclimatised, proved sire of winners, his son was placed 1st in class* Calcutta 1931, mated to 8 selected pullets sired by cockerel placed 2 in class at Calcutta January 1931.

No. 3 pen per setting Rs. 15.—Headed by cock placed 2 in class at *Calcutta January 1931, mated to 8 specially selected pullets sired by imported* cock now heading No. 2 pen.

WHITE LEGHORNS.

No. 1 pen per setting Rs. 15.—Headed by imported cock of 280 egg strain mated to 10 hens of good utility type and layers of large eggs.

No. 2 pen per setting Rs. 15.—Headed by cockerel whose dam laid 525 egg in 24 months mated to 8 hens of good utility type *and heavy layers of large eggs.*

15 eggs sent with each setting in full satisfaction.

MRS. R. GRAIN.

107, BUNGALOW, - - - - KANCHRAPARA E. B. Ry.

BATEMAN'S POULTRY FARM, SIMLA, S. W.

"THE FARM AMONG THE PINE TREES."

Offers for sale the following in

WHITE LEGHORNS:—

Pen No. 1. - Newly imported pen of Tom Barron's strain, all hens having laid over 250 eggs in their pullet year. Rs. 30 a setting.

Pen No. 2. - Utility birds mated to a highly fecund imported Cockerel. Rs. 20 per setting.

RHODE ISLAND REDS:—

Pen No. 3. - Price of Wales's strain. Really excellent birds. Rs. 18 per setting.

No egg under two ounces sent out.

Full settings of 15 eggs and half settings of 7 eggs sent in full satisfaction.

Packing and freight free.

BATEMAN'S POULTRY FARM, SIMLA, S. W.

12 **"THE FARM AMONG THE PINE TREES."**

HOUSING OF POULTRY.

By A. O. Foden.

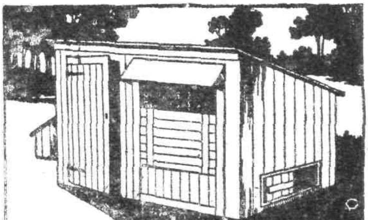
The housing of poultry is only second to feeding by a very small number of points and whether poultry are housed in packing case houses, those made out of motor car cases or piano cases to the more elaborate colony house or the house of the hobbyist full of gadgets for this and that and the last word in poultry comfort they have all to be of the same idea and the same points to be considered if poultry is to be made comfortable and thus profitable.

1. They must be both damp and wind proof.
2. They must be cool in hot weather and warm in winter.
3. Easy of entry and exit to both the poultry and the attendant.

A lot has been said for the combined sleeping house and scratching shed and is no doubt the best type of house for such countries as Great Britain but when we have to deal with housing in India a different situation has to be reckoned with as in most cases the small holder or 'backyarder' usually has a free or semi-free range for his birds and then climatic changes are more certain here when our seasons are either very wet, very dry, hot and dry, or cold and dry.

One of the best types of houses for the small man or for the man with multiple pens, whether for layers or breeding pens is the one herewith shown.

"A suitable type of house for the Smallholder"
The dimensions of the house are, length 8 ft., breadth 5½ ft. Height at front 5½ ft., height at back 4¾ ft.



The inside of the house contains no partitions but has perches at a height of 18 inches from the floor and running the length of the floor under the perches is a dropping board at a height of 6 inches below the perches.

The perches are best made of 2 inch by 2 inch wooden scantling with the upper side slightly rounded to take the arching of the foot when perching and they should be securely fixed in sockets so that they do not twist round when a bird perches and thus be a source of worry to the birds.

In fitting in the perches one foot per bird should be allowed and 2 perches 2 ft. apart running parallel will suffice for the total number of birds the house is built to accomodate.

The dropping board which is fitted solely to take the night droppings and to facilitate easy cleaning by the attendant should be built the length of the house and overlapping the perches by a clear foot so as to be sure the flooring space is kept clean.

Under this dropping board is fitted the dry mash hopper which is built in to the back of the house with a handy door big enough to permit of the mash being filled into the hopper as necessary and thus is kept dry and sweet in all seasons of the year and is readily accessible to the birds as soon as they get off the perches in the early morning before the attendant opens up the house for the day and they are liberated.

A non-spillable non-foulable water fountain is built on to the side of the house in front of the birds entry door and apart from this nothing else except perhaps the grit box is placed inside the house.

The Nests.—These are of the built on type at one end of the house with a top lift up door for cleaning and egg collecting and they should run the whole breadth of the house and divided off into four partitioned nests of 16 inches square and the height of the nest block should be 18 inches to permit of a fowl standing in the nest.

A slight incline to the nest block should be made to permit of the rain running off it easily.

A further word about the nests is necessary.

In hot weather when a bird sits on the nest the heat of the sun is very trying to the bird and it is strongly advisable to build over the top about 18 inches from the top allowing for sufficient room for the door at the top to be opened by the attendant, a wooden shade board projecting about 2 feet from the side of the house to keep off the strong rays of the mid-day sun.

The front.—The door is built on a strong hinge set and is 5 ft. high by 3 ft. wide. Care should be taken that the door is a good fitting one free from all draughts round its lower half and to keep out beating rain.

A wired off portion measuring 4 ft. long by 3 ft. wide is fitted and over the top of this is a weather board built at a good angle and projecting 1 ft. forward to keep out the strong sun and rain drops that might otherwise fall inside the house and make it damp.

Slotted uprights are fitted at the sides of the open front into which a lifting weather board for closing in bad weather is fitted. This board runs up to a height of six inches below the eaves so that a free ventilation space is left under the eaves weather board into which draughts cannot blow nor rain enter and wet the birds when at roost.

In summer especially on the plains this frontal board is rarely closed unless a Nor Wester storm makes it necessary but a word re-location of the house will be said later.

IT'S SMART TO SAVE

GET IT FROM

THE GREAT EASTERN STORES

CALCUTTA.

FINEST COLD STORAGE IN THE EAST
SERVICE FOR MUFOSSIL CUSTOMERS
STOCKS OF RELIABLE VARIETIES
VALUE FOR MONEY.

Latest Price List on Application.

THE G. E. STORES, LTD.,

30, CHOWRINGHEE,

CALCUTTA.

8

MISSION POULTRY FARM, ETAH, U. P.

SPECIALIZES IN :—

DUAL PURPOSE EXHIBITION AND UTILITY R. I. REDS.
EXHIBITION AND UTILITY MINORCAS.
EXHIBITION AND UTILITY WHITE LEGHORNS.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

R. I. REDS, EX-UTILITY ...	Rs. 30/- per Dozen.
R. I. REDS UTILITY ...	Rs. 18/- per Dozen.
EXHIBITION MINORCAS (Imported Pen) ...	Rs. 30/- per Dozen.
UTILITY MINORCAS ...	Rs. 18/- per Dozen.
EXHIBITION LEGHORNS (Dewar's) ...	Rs. 24/- per Dozen.
UTILITY LEGHORNS ...	Rs. 18/- per Dozen.

Packing and despatch free. 15 eggs sent to the Dozen.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE ALL EGGS FOR HATCHING HALF PRICE.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.

Cocks, Cockerels, Hens, Pullets, Exhibition White Leghorns Rs. 15/-, 20/- and 25/- each.
Utility White Leghorns Rs. 10/-, 15/- and 20/- each.

Crate and Freight extra at cost.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

1. A. E. SLATER, *Manager.*

The exit door for the birds should be 18 inches high and 1 ft. wide and fitted with a good sliding and fastening front for securing at night.

The roof.—This is built of ordinary ½ inch wood and should project at least 2 inches from the sides on all sides to carry raindrops off and should be covered with a good waterproofing material such as malthoid but for cheapness a good method is to thoroughly tar the roof and while wet tightly stretch a covering of gunny over it applying another coat of tar to the gunny and a second gunny covering is placed on the first, stretched, and this also tarred is then battened under the eaves on all sides making a neat job of the roof.

When the tar on top is dry a week later another top and final coat may be put on thus making a real sound waterproof job of the house at the cost of a very few rupees.

Painting or treating the wood of the house.—In this country almost everywhere the worst enemy of the poultry keeper, though it is a relish to the poultry, is the white ant and this pest can make a good house look very old and eaten out in a very short space if preventive measures are not taken.

Commencing with the underside 2 good coats of a good wood preservative should be given and when well dry a third.

The sides should be similarly treated though two coats are usually sufficient.

In applying the wood preservative it is absolutely necessary that every crack and crevice is got into so as to prevent insects and pests harmful to poultry from getting inside, breeding there, and in no time making the house a variable death trap to good poultry.

The inside should be sprayed or painted with a mixture of lime and water to which a good disinfectant has been added such as Jeys fluid or Izal.

The perches are perhaps better if treated with wood preservative as these are usually where the red mite and fowl tick are wont to hide during the day if they can find crevices into which to creep.

If possible patent perch supports should be fitted.

So much for the smallholder's house and if built to the dimensions given here it will accomodate 20 birds and the cost of construction should be within the limits of the small man, as it is by no means expensive, and if built by a local mistri the overall cost should not exceed 35 rupees. The author in fact has two such houses built by a local bazar mistri and the costs were as follows:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of wooden scantling for frames	...	8	12	0
,, ,, wood for sides and roof	...	14	8	0
,, ,, 3 packing cases ...	...	1	8	0
,, ,, Mistrie's labour ...	...	8	0	0
,, ,, Sundries such as tar, felt, nails, lock, hinges, wire netting	...	9	4	0
Total	...	42	0	0

This is over the estimate because the house was made of extra strong boarding instead of packing cases which same were only used for constructing the nests, door, and weather board but had cost have been studied and pared it could have been made about Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 cheaper.

Location.—The location of the poultry house is an item that needs careful attention in India.

If it is a portable house it can be shifted to suit the season but if a permanently built in house more thought is required.

If the house is placed facing due South it will be open to the beat of the rain in the S. W. Monsoon and if turned back to this it is then opened to the force of the Nor Wester storms we experience in March to May so that both of these two aspects are not likely to be satisfactory.

Facing North East will permit of the blast of the Nor Wester striking the side of the house so that it behoves us not to chance our house getting washed out in one of these storms.

The best aspect therefore is for the house to face South East as it is then back to the Nor Wester and when the monsoon season is with us and the rain beats from the South West it should leave the front of the house clear of all side sweep of the rain except on the nest box side over which should be hung a tarpaulin screen to prevent the nests being wetted.

Considerable experience with houses facing in all directions has convinced the author that the South East aspect is the best for the permanent house.

BANTAMS FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT

FOR THE CHILDREN AT HOME.

By Sarbert Hudson.

Generally speaking, Bantams are perfectly healthy and hardy. If rightly fed and in no circumstances over-fed, there is very little to go wrong with them.

In the same way they are not at all particular as to housing, and it has been known for a large packing-case turned on its side, with the opening to the south, to make a first-rate home. If a packing-case is used, it should be raised off the ground with a couple of bricks at each corner. The front should be partly boarded up, with wire netting for the remainder a door for the attendant, and a little trap—sliding up and down—as a means of exit and entry for the birds.

There should be a perch, of course, and this can be made of ordinary 2in. × 1in. slate batten, with the upper angles of the wood planed slightly. In the ordinary way, the perch should come about 18in. above the floor, which ought to be kept dusted over with sifted ashes or dry earth. A better plan, though, is to have a droppings board 18in. above the floor, with the perch 6in. higher still.

When the droppings board is dusted over with sand or ashes cleaning becomes a very simple matter. The more the house is ventilated within reason the better, for Bantams thrive in fresh air.

A nest box, naturally, should be provided, the nesting material being soft hay, in the middle of which a china egg ought to be placed. It must be remembered, too, that Bantams, like other fowls, require grit and the most satisfactory method is to provide crushed, oystershell and flint in a small wooden hooper.

Not Ornamental Only.

First thoughts—which are not always best—make one jump to the conclusion that Bantams are simply pleasing small pets that are kept for their appearance and nothing more. As a matter of fact, this outlook is scarcely correct. For all ordinary cooking purposes, Bantams' eggs are as good as these of large fowls, save that she needs more of them. Again, for young children, and as a dainty for an invalid, a Bantam's egg is usually most acceptable, besides being particularly flavoursome.

Another point about these small fowls is that they make such Capital pets for the children. Many a girl and boy has become a confirmed and successful poultry fancier and business person simply through keeping a few Bantams. The pets teach habits of regularity in feeding, sympathetic mothering and duty to animals—quite apart from the opportunity for earning pocket-money. Folks who make money from Bantams are those who go in for birds of exhibition standard. Both eggs and the progeny from prize-winners command a very high price.

Within the limits of this article it is manifestly impossible to describe every individual breed and variety of Bantam, nor is such description either necessary or advisable, seeing that a Bantam is neither more nor less, in the vast majority of instances, than a dwarfed edition of the ordinary fowl, it will be sufficient to notice those particular varieties of which there are in existence no replicas amongst the list of breeds of ordinary fowls.

To see them at their best and make a choice from the different breeds, a visit to a big poultry show is the best plan. In fact, if there are many Bantam classes in the schedule it is safe to say that any average layman will have a great surprise.

Before proceeding, however, it may be well to point out the most popular and most profitable breeds of Bantams for the beginner to take up. Game, both Old English and Modern, in most of their varieties, maintain a steady level of popularity. The beginner, however, in case of these, as with most of the older varieties, such as Rosecombs, Brahmas, Pekins, Hamburghs and Japanese, is at a decided disadvantage in comparison with practised and experienced breeders.

Breeds for the Novice.

In the newer breeds, he starts practically on equal terms with everyone. For this very good reason, it is strongly advisable that the novice who is hunting for money should take up such a breed as the Rhode Island Red, the Sussex, the Minorca, or the Ancona. He may, at a later date, and after the achievment of some sort of reputation, take up other older and more difficult breeds, as his fancy dictates.

While the aim of the breeder of large fowls is to get the maximum amount of bone and size in his youngsters, leading to the making of frantic efforts the sparing of no expense or trouble in securing foods designed to grow birds quickly and well, the aim of the Bantam breeder is the exact reverse.

His efforts are every bit as earnest, as laboured, as strenuous, but in precisely the opposite direction. And just as the natural tendency of ordinary fowls is to decrease in size, so is the natural tendency of bantams to approach their larger prototype.

It is mainly for this reason that the majority of bantams are hatched late in the season. But while this naturally enough has a certain tendency to keep down size, it is by no manner of means sufficient in itself. In-breeding from smallest specimens is heavily indulged in, but here again there are decided limits to the extent of the practice.

It is by skilful feeding that, in the main, size is kept within the standard limit. The amount of bone-forming material is kept at the lowest possible ebb. The grain diet for young chicks is a finely kibbled mixture of wheat, canary, millet and rice.

Where the robustness of the stock renders the method possible, no soft food of any description should be given. But, unfortunately, the majority of bantam chickens cannot thrive on rough and ready method, and for the first week at any rate a soft food diet is often enough imperative if there are to be any youngsters reared at all.

The "SILVER STEEL" Chicken Toe Punch.

A tool you MUST have—used by all the leading Breeders in England. Invaluable to all Poultry Farmers.

Will pierce a clean hole without injury to day-old chicks—neat, strong, of permanent use—Nickel Plated Steel. With Code Card shewing markings.

Price Re. 1/- postage As. -/2/- only.

Can be obtained from

Mrs A. O. FODEN,
c/o The Indian Poultry Gazette,
PATNA.

or from Makers :

CLARKES, SINEW WORKS,
Redditch, England.

KUNWAR NASIHAT ALIKHAN

ORIENTAL POULTRY FARM,

Sadabad, Dist. Muttra, U. P.

Breeders of R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas, L. Sussex, White and Cuckoo Leghorns.

Young stock from the said breeds is available at reasonably low rates. Sittings of :

Leghorn eggs @ Rs. **7/-** per doz.
R I Red eggs @ Rs. **7/8/-** per doz.
Black Minorcas @ Rs. **6/-** per doz.

TO LET.

ENGLAND'S

LEADING POULTRY JOURNAL.

THE POULTRY WORLD

is edited by

C. A. HOUSE,

assisted by

WILL HOOLEY, F.Z.S.,

and a brilliant staff of contributors.

FREE ADVICE

on all poultry problems is willingly given at all times.

The practical outlook, the wealth of good ideas and profit-making hints will immediately impress you when you see "The Poultry World." Every page is written by experts who know poultry because their whole lives are spent in the fancy ; and they give you the full benefit of their experience liberally and without stint.

You cannot read "The Poultry World" without finding out how to improve your stock, obtain more eggs, earn bigger profits and in general make your poultry more worth while

THE POULTRY WORLD

2D. WEEKLY 2D.

4, CARMELITE ST. LONDON, E4

or

Through the **I. P. GAZETTE.**

EGG HOUSE

0, Corporation Place,

CALCUTTA.

Fresh eggs and fattened fowls and ...s from our Poultry Yard supplied ...oderate prices All stock are care- ...tested before delivery. We under- ...also contracts from established ...ls, etc.

Trial solicited.

IMPORTED DECEMBER 1931.

Black Leghorns.—(Tennyson Fawkes)
White Wyandottes — (Sperrin)
R. I. Reds ... (Sperrin)
Black Leghorn *and Wyandottes* Rs. **18/-** per sitting of 15. R. I. Reds. Rs. **15/-**.

Ex-Ut Wh. Leghorns.—Australorps, Minorcas, Rs **10/-** Basras, Ut R. I. Reds Rs **7/-**.

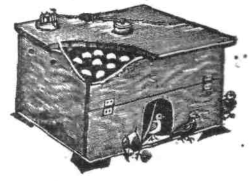
Prices reduced to encourage poultry breeding. 10% reduction to members of I. P. Club. Young Stock and Chicks for Sale.

My stock won many 1sts, 2nds and 3rds also specials at the 1931 All India, Cups and eight places Allahabad 1932.

Quality Second to None

S. K. SHAMSHADALI,

12 St. Sadulla Khan. Delhi.



The Celtic Incubator and rearer. 20 eggs size Rs. 25 30 eggs Rs. 30. 45 eggs Rs 35 Complete with best English Thermometer. Capsule and printed instructions Profitable Poultry Farming in India Booklet Re. 1. "Eggon" one packet makes twelve fowls lay continuously six months Rs 2. "Preserveg" preserves 50 eggs ans. 6. Tick Proof Perch Brackets Rs. 2-8 pair Egg testing lamps Rs. 3. *Coloured celluloid rings fowl* size ans. 4. Numbered rings ans. 8. Chick rings ans. 4 per dozen. Safety egg boxes ans. 12. Automatic fountains chick Rs. 1-8 Fowl size Rs. 2. Chick troughs Rs. 1-8. Best British made Incubator Capsules Rs. 5. *Thermometer* Rs. 5. *Flint and limestone grit chick* size fowl size 7 lbs. Rs. 1-4. Chick rearing meal 5 lbs. Rs. 2. Poultry laying meal 7 lbs. Rs. 2. Poultry Remedies D. R. Cholera and Diarrhoea cure D. R. chicken Pox cure D. R. Vim Tonic pills. D. R. roup cure "Ticklo" kills ticks, all Rs. 2 each. Full detailed illustrated list free. ROSS I. P. G. Poultry Appliances.

IGATPURI G. I. P.

12.

Pedigree Poultry.

...ngs from the best Imported strains.

R. I. Reds - Rs. **10/-** Per sitting of 15

Wh. Leghorns - Rs. **10/-** Per sitting of 15

...old chicks from the above breeds Rs. **15/-** *per dozen.*

Packing and postage free.

...uiries for stock birds invited.

G. BRYAN,

25, Cantonments,

FYZABAD, U. P.

Quality Gains Confidence.

My numerous wins at this year's

ALL INDIA.

Fresh stock imported this year. Sittings and young stock available and booked in strict rotation.

Breeds :—R I. Reds, Minorcas, Wh. Leghorns, Wyandottes, L. Sussex and *Chittagongs.*

Prices per sitting of 15, N. R.
Chittagongs ... ... Rs. **12/-**
Other Breeds ... ... " **20/-**

Capt. S. R. CARROLL.

Deoli.

12 **RAJPUTANA.**

POULTRY KEEPING IN INDIA.

Apart from a few poultry-farms, poultry associations and clubs which have recently been opened in certain parts of this country and some birds of a few good breeds introduced here and there, not to mention the occasional shows, exhibitions and laying competitions that have been held from time to time, it is most unfortunate India has little to boast of in regard to poultry-keeping, an industry in which so many foreign countries have taken keen interest and have already made tremendous progress. Going about visiting the towns and villages of India what is it that we see to-day? Do we not find very few Indians rearing poultry on an extensive scale? Do we not find Indian fowls scanty in number, very much undersized, their laying capacity averaging not more than 50 to 60 per year and the eggs they lay never going beyond an ounce and a quarter in weight? Why is India so backward as this in regard to poultry keeping? How can the situation be improved? What are the various methods of work that can be adopted for improving the industry? How shall we make the industry more popular than it is to-day? Such are the questions that so often come to one's mind pressing for solution; and it seems to me that if we can devote part of our time and our attention to a full consideration of these questions and endeavour to find a solution we shall indeed be rendering yeoman service to the country and its many millions of inhabitants.

WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH PULLET.

Briefly speaking, there are three important reasons why poultry-keeping in India is, as it has always been, in a very backward condition. First and foremost, there is a strong feeling prevalent among all classes and condition of people in India that poultry-keeping is something low and mean, something that is far below one's dignity to do. It is a matter of common observation that in India it is only the women of the house that take interest, if any, in rearing fowls, the men considering it most effeminate to have anything to do with them. The principle involved, I imagine, is that men being superior, shall I say, to women, should, as a rule, attend to everything that is difficult, everything that is noble and honourable, leaving women to take charge of all that is less difficult and less honourable, if not less clean! I remember, when we started our poultry-work a few years ago at the Y. M. C. A. Rural Reconstruction Centre in Ramanathapuram, visitors repeatedly made fun of us and our work and, what astonished us most was, that even in some educated circles we have, time and again, been ridiculed for taking interest in what seemed to them to be after all a woman's work. We, however, persisted in the work turning a deaf ear and though at the present moment the people among whom we work are behaving in a more civilised manner than before, I must say, we are still considered to be engaged in what is wrongly supposed to be exclusively a woman's job. Our methods of poultry propaganda and our attempts at introducing the White Leghorn in the villages of Coimbatore District by means of settings of eggs and stud cocks distributed free of cost to the villagers and our general work of educating them in improved methods of poultry-keeping by means of educational poultry-exhibitions, poultry-classes and so forth, have excited endless curiosity among the people, who seem to feel not a little amused at the idea of educated men giving their time and attention to the promotion of an industry that is so much despised in India.

A second reason why poultry-keeping has not made any progress in India is because of the fact that several millions of people in this country are vegetarians who view with indignation anything that may involve cruelty to birds or animals. Killing birds for purposes of human consumption is, in their opinion, a heinous sin for which it is feared there is no forgiveness. But what surprises one most is that several people who call themselves vegetarians have, of late, begun flesh-eating and that on a very respectable scale; why, I know of some very orthodox people who have begun eating infertile eggs on the plea that they do not contain any life. Whether this welcome change in their diet is due to the several attractions that flesh-eating may itself have afforded, or whether it is merely due to the advice received from medical men, it is unnecessary for us to discuss here; but one thing is clear, that poultry-keeping has some possibilities before it, of eventually becoming popular even among this class of people who generally entertain feelings of contempt towards those habituated to flesh-eating.

The most important reason of all, for the backwardness of the industry is the appalling ignorance among the masses of even common sense methods or rearing poultry. A brief description of the kind of poultry-keeping to which the average Indian villager is used may not here be out of place. Let alone the inferior quality of birds reared in India and their poor laying capacity to which reference has already been made. Poultry-houses in India are little better than dungeons with little or no provision for ventilation; a typical house measures 8 feet long, 2 feet broad and 2 feet high with an opening, about

"EGGS FOR HATCHING"

Pure White Leghorn, Rs. **12/-** per doz. Cross-bred Black Orpington, Rs. **6/-** per doz. Sikim and Hill Fowl Eggs, Fowls of all sizes, ducks, geese and turkeys are always supplied at moderate rates by—

THE

NORTH BENGAL POULTRY FARM

LIMITED.

KURSEONG, D. H. Rly.

4

HAVE
YOU
Ordered Your Copy
OF
"POULTRY WORLD"
ANNUAL
1932.

*Price ... **Rs. 1/8/- Inclusive of Postage.***

Obtainable from—

The Editor,

I. P. GAZETTE,

BANK ROAD,

PATNA.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN

AGRICULTURE. LIVE-STOCK, CO-OPERATION ETC,

READ THE

MADRAS AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL

(INDIA'S PREMIER AGRICULTURAL MONTHLY)

Annual Subscription, including postage, Inland ... Rs. 4 0 0

" " " Foreign ... " 4 8 0

Specimen Copy on request.

Apply to:—**The Manager, Madras Agricultural Journal,**

Lawley Road P. O., COIMBATORE.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

EXC.

TENNYSON FAWKES,
ROYAL STOCK FARM,

LEONARD STANLEY,

GLOUCESTERSHIRE,

ENGLAND.

Patronized by Royalty, including Indian Princes and Home, Colonial and Foreign Governments, Established over 30 years. One of the most successful Breeders, Exhibitors, and Exporters of Exhibition and Utility Poultry. Winner of over 8,800 prizes and have supplied winners at all *important shows in the World. Poultry and* Pigeons of all varieties exported entirely at my own risk to India or any other part of the World. Prices strictly reasonable and inclusive, prompt and personal attention given to all orders and complete satisfaction guaranteed.

Correspondence in any language.

Illustrated catalogue mailed free.

12

SOUTH INDIAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

Yearly subscription Rs. 3. Two poultry shows per annum. Strong working Committee. Expert advice given, *post mortem* examinations undertaken at nominal charge, members only. Further particulars from Hony. Secy., S.I.P.A., Aruvankadu, Nilgiris.

Exc.

ROBERT'S STAR PILLS.
Nos. 1 and 2.

No. 1 Cures Cholera and green Diarrhoea.

No. 2 Cures Tick Fever and contains directions how to get rid of ticks.

Full instructions with each box. 48 Pills in a box. Re. 1. When ordering write name and address distinctly.

Pills for Turkey chicks during their infancy to pull them through their infant ailments.

Apply A. G. Roberts,

3-B, Museum Road, Bangalore.

2.

7 or 8 inches square, at the front to serve as an entrance. The door is shut by means of a heavy stone so that after all the birds have gone in to roost the interior of the house looks little different from a box that has been packed air-tight. To make things worse, the houses are swept only on special occasions, the droppings, as a rule, never attracting the attention of the housewife until they have become accumulated to a fairly respectable height! And what do you think is the result? The houses often become infested with all kinds of vermin, while the poor housewife not knowing what to do eventually loses even the little interest she once had for rearing fowls. The houses are, in more cases than one crowded beyond limit and the openings at the front happening to be too small, fowls have got to sqeeze themselves through the opening each time they go in and come out. And, what is more interesting, where the houses happen to be very long and narrow a ladle six feet long is thrust into the house and the birds are rudely dragged out through the little door at the front; this is how birds are caught! From the brief description given above you will have readily understood that poultry-houses in India are anything but comfortable dwelling places for birds. In regard to feeding, worse things have got to be said. Nobody knows what a balanced ration is; no, not even an educated person; and even in places where fowls are fondled and petted, it is a matter of common observation that feeding is done more at random than at stated intervals and in stated quantities. Any grain that is available in the house, any quantity, any quality, in any form and at any time one likes, seems invariably to be the guiding principle of most people in the matter of feeding. In several places no attention being paid to feeding, the birds are forced to shift for themselves and naturally they roam about at will picking up as much as is available of any little food that may be found lying about in the yard. The water they drink is ordinarily filthy gutter-water, it being unknown to many that good clean water is just as essential to birds as it is to human beings. When people are told that grit, lime and charcoal should form part of a bird's diet they are surprised. That birds relish meat more than anything else is something difficult for them to understand. Hens laying eggs without being mated are objects of endless wonder. A soft-shelled egg is a bad omen and the bird that laid it is mercilessly butchered. Birds laying at night-time are no less unlucky for they also meet with the same fate. To cure broodies long feathers are inserted through the bird's nostrils, cow-dung water is smeared on them and sometimes they are rudely flung into water, while in some places broodies going about with cow-dung cakes hung round their slender necks is not an uncommon sight. All this, as I have said, is meant to cure broodies, but, alas, broodiness never goes!

And then in regard to mating what is it that we notice? Fowls of every imaginable description, it is immaterial what they are—are often allowed to run together and people do not in the least seem to bother themselves about the way their birds have been mated, and the inevitable result is that mating takes place indiscriminately without any regard to the age, the size, the physical fitness or the genealogy of the birds concerned, the consequence being that cross-breeding, in and in-breeding, line-breeding, and what not, all take place simultaneously in one and the same back-yard; and the ultimate result is a curious mixture of breeds whose history no one can trace and whose family no one can identify.

Coming to diseases, it must be said that an average Indian possesses little knowledge of even the simplest poultry-ailments and when diseases come, no trouble is taken to diagnose and treat them with the result that fowls die in large numbers by sheer neglect and carelessness. In this connection, I might tell you of some interesting incidents that took place not long ago. In one of the villages where the Y. M. C. A. is engaged in poultry-propaganda, people were told that fat birds should be placed under starvation-treatment. Finding the abdomen of one of her Leghorns stiff and full, a lady, who was no doubt an admirer of poultry, forthwith placed the bird under starvation-treatment for some days together but what astonished her most was that the more the bird was starved the heavier did she become. One day when the matter was reported to me I picked up the bird into my hands and on examining, lo, what did I find! An abdomen full of water and altogether devoid of fat! Abdominal Dropsy was the trouble of the bird. The abdomen of the bird was forthwith tapped and more than a pint of water gushed out.

In yet another village an impatient young man, who I imagine was badly in need of an egg, inserted his finger into the oviduct of a hen that had just gone into her nest and rudely pulled out the egg intact killing of course the poor bird during the operation. Instances of this kind can be multiplied to show what ignorance there exists in India to-day of even the most elementary things regarding poultry-keeping. Under conditions such as these, the chances for the growth of poultry-keeping as an industry in India are indeed few and far between.

If poultry-keeping in India is to make any progress worth the name, educating the masses in India in correct methods of poultry-keeping should necessarily engage our immediate attention. Mass-education in a vast country like this is certainly no, easy task; the only thing that can possibly be done, it seems to me, is the training up of groups of selected men and women in scientific methods of poultry-keeping. Such a training cannot efficiently be provided except at a school specially opened for the purpose; a central poultry institute is, therefore, a thing that is very urgently needed and I am sure, such an institution will go a long way in promoting scientific education in poultry-farming. As an alternative, periodical training classes such as those conducted by the United Provinces Poultry Association in Northern India and the Young Men's Christian Association in South India should be held as frequently as possible in selected centres all over the country.

Enquiries go to show that no Agricultural College in India undertakes to provide thorough and up-to-date training in scientific poultry-farming; the same may be said of the Veterinary Colleges. If the

IMPORTED THIS YEAR.

Light Sussex. Sittings from Winner Harper Adams Trials. 1st Prize, England.
Rs. 20/- per dozen.

White Orpingtons. 1st Prize. From Rs. 30 a Trio. Settings Rs. 16/- per dozen.

Cockerels from these record strains Rs. 20/- each. (8 months old.)

Pedigree L. S. Cockerels Rs. 10/-

Mrs. M. Ward.

RED GABLES.

12 SHILLONG.

"THE HOME POULTRY FARM."

"Imported Utility White Leghorns."

1st Pen ... Rs. 8/- per sitting.
2nd Pen ... ,, 6/- ,, ,,
Chickens ... ,, 12/- ,, dozen.

EGGS, PACKING AND DESPATCH FREE.
CHICKS, ORDERS ABOVE Rs. 18/-
CRATE AND FREIGHT FREE.

"Satisfaction Guaranteed" or Money Refunded.

Apply to—

J. E. FITZGERALD,
P. O. GIRIDIH,
Dist. HAZARIBAGH.

GOOD LAYERS IMPORTED STOCK.

R. I. REDS. WHITE LEGHORNS.
BLACK MINORCAS.

Young stock from the above breeds at reasonable rates.

Sittings of eggs Rs. 16/- per doz.

Bose's improved Chittagongs Sittings Rs. 4/- per doz.

New Laid country fowl eggs, milk fed chickens and fattened fowls supplied to local customers at moderate prices.

J. B. BOSE,
BOSE'S POULTRY,
6 TITAGHUR, E. B. Ry.

THE SURE REMEDY POULTRY CUREALL PILLS.

(Registered.)

Highly commended by Buff Rock of the Gazette Birds suffering from dsienses such as the dreaded Ranikhet, cholera, etc., are with these pills Miraculously cured.

Price Rs. 2/- per packet of 100.

The roughly reliable Asils and eggs available.

Price Rs. 53/- per pair and eggs 15/- per doz.

The Ideal Asil House,
P. O. CHHUCHAKWAS,
Dist. ROHTAK.

A. O. FODEN,

PATNA, B. & O.

White Leghorns :—The 'Chashara' Leghorn is now known all over India as hardy, prolific, and *the goods.*

This years bookings heavier than ever known before. Proof of the satisfaction of my many customers.

Pen No. 1 ... Rs. 12/- for 8 eggs.
,, ,, 2 ... ,, 12/- ,, 12 ,,

VISVA-BHARATI.

Institute of Rural Reconstruction.
POULTRY FARM.

THE BEST IN BENGAL.

Trains apprentices in scientific Poultry keeping. Awards from the 1927 World's Poultry Congress, Ottawa, Canada, and several Prizes at the All India Poultry Shows

Specialities:—

W. Leghorns and Chittagongs.

For particulars apply to:—

Director, Sriniketan, P. O. Surul.

9 **BOLPUR.**

WHITE LEGHORNS.

Excellent layers, true to type.

Pen 1.—Headed by cock whose sire's dam laid 322 eggs in twelve months.

Pen 2.—Headed by vigorous cockerel of Tom Barron's high fecund strain.

Eggs, Rs. 12/- per dozen.

No Light Sussex stock or eggs available this season.

K. D. GARRISON,
12 *Akola Berar,*

INDIA' BEST IMPORTED Leghorns.

The finest stock available in England and only landed this month.

Cockerel's dam and sire's dam laid 525/528 in 24 *months.*

This bird heads a pen of 10 hens with records of 270/288 in 12 months.

Eggs Rs. 18/- per doz. inclusive all charges.

February onward young stock will be available and booked in strict rotation.

Mrs. R. POWELL,
12 **Kanchrapara, E. B. Rly.**

A. C. BULLMORE.

"ARTHURSTON" Poultry Farm

Ormes Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

Breeder of Highest Pedigree Profic Laying Exhibition & Utility Poultry.

White Leghorns:—Barrons, Padmans Holywood, & Tancred 300 Egg Strain.

Rhode Island Reds:—Golden & American Utility, English & American Exhibition Strains

Eggs:—From General Pens Rs. 6/- dozen, Special Pens Rs. 12/-, Extra Special Rs. 20/-, Super Special Rs. 25/- dozen.

Infertiles (if any) replaced free.

11

GEORGE HOWARD,

SPERRIN POULTRY FARM,
Langley, HITCHIN, Herts, England.

Breeder, exhibitor, Exporter of pedigree utility and exhibition poultry. Exports at our own risks and inclusive prices for live delivery Indian ports. Prices from £ 2 per bird.

Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. See further Breeder's Cards. See also larger displayed advertisement in Gazette once each year. 2

UNIQUE EXPORT GUARANTEE.

As your late Secretary and Editor and exporter since leaving India our reputation for square dealing is well known. But in future will export utility poultry on approval *i.e.*, if not approved on arrival, send to Calcutta, Rangoon or all India Show for auction and if purchase price not realised we will refund difference. George Howard. 2

A £ 5 PRIZE.

Maintain the Stamina and quality of "Sperrin" strains by keeping them pure. We offer each year a cockeral value £ 5 as special for best bird at All India show bred in India from our strains, with no outcrossing. If you cannot import, then enquire conditions and purchase eggs from those who have our imported stock. Geo. Howard. 2

Government of India can lay greater emphasis on poultry-keeping and be requested to include poultry-keeping as a compulsory subject in the curriculum of both the Agricultural and Veterinary institutions, arranging for first-rate men like Mr. Powell Owen to be in charge of the subject in each institution, our task of educating the masses in poultry-keeping and training expert leadership will be made many times easier.

If sound education in poultry-keeping is to be promoted, we must have plenty of well-written books on the subject for people to read in their own language. Of such books it is a pity we have a very limited number to-day. And what is worse, many people who are anxious to learn poultry-keeping are still in the dark about the existence of these books. The publication of more literature in selected vernaculars of the country, in the shape of books, pamphlets, leaflets and magazines and a proper advertisement of the same will serve as an excellent medium of education.

Educational poultry-exhibitions, poultry-shows, magic lantern lectures, cinema shows, poultry-libraries, laying competitions, poultry-excursions and conferences are some of the other lines of work that may profitably be attempted towards educating the masses in India in improved methods of poultry-keeping.

It will be noticed that the programme of work sketched above is a bit too much for individuals to follow. And what is not possible with individuals may be quite possible with groups of individuals keenly interested in this kind of work. If more poultry associations and clubs can be brought into existence in the various provinces and districts of this country and if every such association or club can adopt a programme of service similar to the one described in the foregoing paragraphs, certainly much that is difficult at the outset will become practicable.

So far we have only dealt with the problem of how best to educate the people in better methods of poultry-keeping; but then, you will find that it is not enough merely to educate the people and leave them there. We have got to do something more practical, something that will bring the masses into a much closer touch with the industry. Fowls in India are scanty layers and are very small in size and unless efforts are made to replace these birds with fowls of a superior types, our attempts at educating the people will prove futile. In order to introduce better birds into the country what shall we do? All things considered, cross-breeding seems to afford the easiest and the cheapest method of improving birds in India. By common consent, all the country cockerels in a certain particular place could be eliminated and cocks of an improved breed be allowed to mate with country hens and the resulting offspring will, doubtless, be birds of an improved type; and if care is taken to allow only pure-bred cocks to mate with the hens of each generation, the entire flock of birds in that particular locality will, before long, become completely transformed. To help people to make this experiment, pure-bred stud cocks of an improved type should be sold to people for a reasonable price, or, where people happen to be too poor to afford the necessary expense, the services of stud cocks may be freely lent, and where possible cocks of an improved breed may be exchanged for as many country cocks as may be available. In small villages, where only a very limited number of fowls are reared, attempts can be made to eliminate the whole lot of country fowls, and settings of eggs of any good breed may be distributed to the owners for hatching on condition that a small proportion of the number of chicks that hatch out may be given to you in payment of the cost of the eggs. This system of obtaining settings of eggs and paying for them in the shape of chickens is a recognised practice well-known in Indian villages and experience has shown some of us that no better method than this can possibly be adopted to introduce an improved type of fowls in Indian villages.

Now then, to be able to distribute cocks and eggs of an improved breed on a large scale, extensive poultry-farms should be opened in convenient centres preferably under the auspices of Poultry Associations and Clubs or any other organisation interested in improving the Indian fowl. Of such poultry-farms unfortunately, we have a very limited number. If more of these farms are to be opened and if work along the lines indicated above should be effectively done, more Poultry Associations and more Poultry Clubs should, before long, be brought into existence and if more of these Associations and Clubs are to be created, more people in India have got to be interested in poultry-keeping, and if more interest is to be created in India, certainly you and I have got to work hard, doing everything in our power to give poultry-keeping a much wider publicity and a place of far greater importance than what it holds to-day.

T. STEPHEN,

Secretary Y. M. C. A.,

Rural Reconstruction Centre,

Ramanathapuram,

Coimbatore.

MISSION POULTRY FARM.

Katpadi, South India.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF WHITE LEGHORNS, RHODE ISLAND REDS, BLACK MINORCAS, BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

Eggs Rs. 12/- per dozen, Day old chicks and Breeding stock at reasonable prices.

Catalogue on request.

J. J. DEVALOIS,

Manager.

LETTERS TO EDITOR.

This dreaded Ranikhet.

The Ranikhet disease has taken a very heavy toll in my station and for the benefit of "Wayfarer" and others I will detail as briefly as I can my experiences. When I heard the disease was about I had my fowl houses washed out every morning with a strong solution of phenyle and water forced into all the crevices by means of a powerful pump, and lime washed the houses after they were dry with lime and kerosine oil and boiling water. This was done daily under my personal supervision. All to no purpose. The disease entered my yard on the 29th February 1932 and I dealt with it as follows.

TREATMENT No. 1.

A table spoonful of phenyle to a quart of water. Dose one teaspoonful.

Result. The birds ceased gaping and sat quietly but would not eat, and died of exhaustion on the third day. I also administered the pills mentioned by Mr. L. Sherrard Smith in his letter which appeared in your issue of June 1931.

TREATMENT No. 2.

Same as the above but with forced feed of bread and milk. This seemed to have the effect of killing the birds quicker, as they died on the second day. The pills were given as before.

TREATMFNT No. 3.

Two tablespoonfuls of phenyle to a quart of water. Dose one teaspoonful.

Resnlt same as in No. 1. The birds would not eat and died on the third day.

TREATMENT No. 4.

Four drops of Tincture Iodine to a teaspoonful of glycerine with which the throats of affected birds were swabbed out twice daily.

Result same as No. 1. Gaping ceased, the birds appeared at ease, but would not eat and died on the third day.

Forced feeding resulted in earlier deaths as in treatment No. 2.

TREATMENT No. 5.

Swabbing out the throats of affected birds with equal parts of iodine and glycerine. Birds died on the third day.

TREATMENT No. 6.

Swabbing out the throats of healthy birds every morning with the mixture of treatment No. 5. I had three clear days, and then the disease was back again and a White Leghorn Cock and a hen had to be destroyed.

I have so far lost 16 birds and destroyed 9, and the disease is still in my yard, as this morning a Plymouth Rock and a White Leghorn hen had to be destroyed.

In other yards the losses have been from 50 to a hundred birds in two or three nights, and I attribute my gradual loss of a bird or two or three almost daily to the fight I have waged against the scourge but without success. I am now only destroying and burning the dead birds. There is nothing else I can do. I have forgotten to mention that my poultry have permanganate of potash in their water throughout the year, and when I heard of the disease being in the Station I strengthened the permanganate of potash in the water which was changed thrice daily. Every sick bird was immediately isolated to a distance of about 70 yards. There is in my opinion no cure so far, and cleanliness and disinfectants will not prevent the disease entering a yard, as it is in the air.

One gentleman had an affected Minorca Cock injected by a local vet. The bird lived, but I am told that he is useless, as his comb has fallen over and he is continually shaking his head.

This is my third experience of the scourge, but, having the time, and being wiser through taking in the Gazette, I have never fought it as I did on this occasion, but I have failed and I am thoroughly "Disheartened."

Editor's Footnote.—We herewith publish the first of a series of letters we hope to receive from our readers.

Lady: "Are those eggs British, Waiter?"

Waiter: "Well, hardly, Madam. But we've had 'em long enough to be naturalised!"

A few dont's.

Don't expect too much of your broody and give her a larger number of eggs than she can conveniently cover—especially during cold weather. A whole clutch of eggs can be chilled, though it may only be one egg at a time.

Don't use litter in the coop where the broody is with her chicks. Many a young chick has been caught in the litter and crushed by the hen.

Don't forget that the presence of mice, rats, dogs or cats may be the cause of a hen forsaking her nest or the constant breakage of eggs.

Don't forget Izal powder; use plenty in the nests.

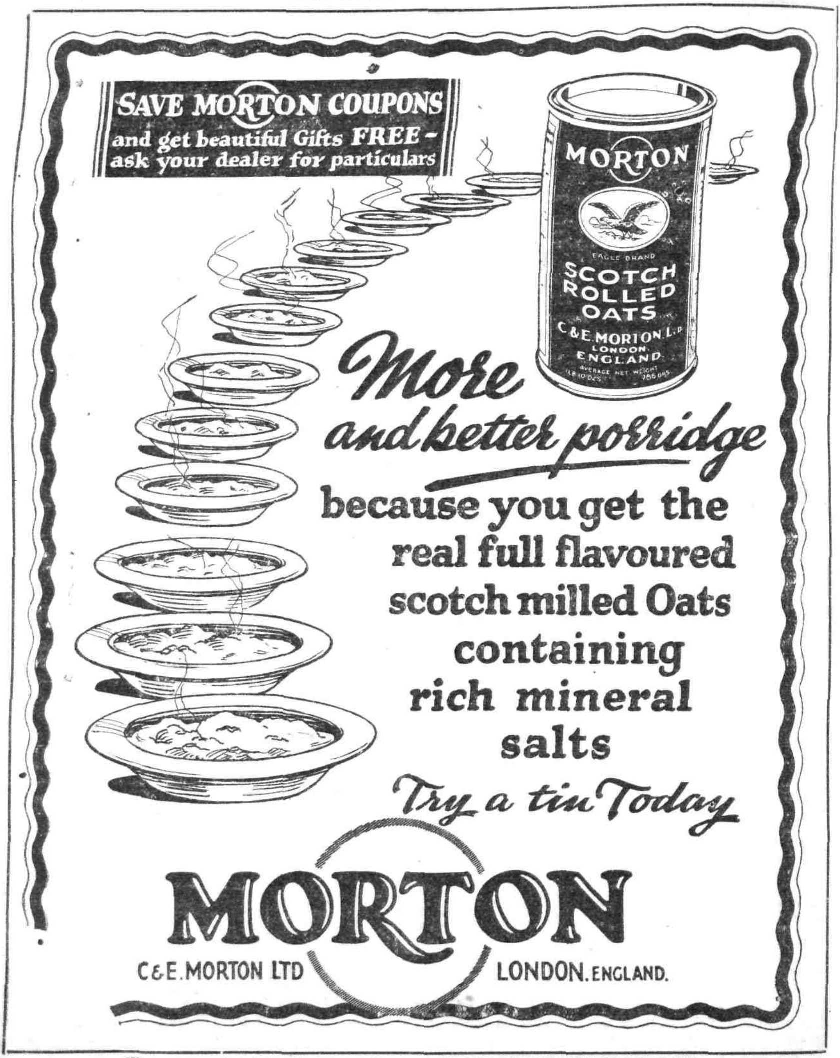
Don't be irregular in your feeding. Punctuality in this respect means quick growth of the chick; and last, but not least—*Don't* forget that sour meal means intestinal disorders and *Dead Chicks.*

Buying Food.

With respect to the purchasing foodstuffs. Many buyers seem devoid of any sense of business; they go to the nearest corn merchants and order what they think sufficient for a few days without any regard to the price or quality.

Even should you own a humble half-dozen fowls it will pay you to buy foods in larger quantities. The saving with each purchase may not be a great one, but when the year's consumption is taken into account it is really surprising how the lot adds up.

Canary Malta, Rs. 13, Turkeys Rs. 21 pair. Myna, male, Rs. 16. Cockatoo, Red Head, Rs. 65. Parrot, Rs. 50. Persian Cat, Rs. 55. Irish Terrier, Rs. 60 each, all paid with Cable. Fresh Bazar. Salt Provisions—5 seers Lemons, Rs. 8-8. Oranges, Rs. 6 all paid.
RICHARDSON & Co. Post Box 6707. Tel. "Destiny" Calcutta


SAVE MORTON COUPONS
and get beautiful Gifts FREE -
ask your dealer for particulars
MORTON
EAGLE BRAND
SCOTCH
ROLLED
OATS
C.&E. MORTON. L.TD
LONDON.
ENGLAND.
More
and better porridge
because you get the
real full flavoured
scotch milled Oats
containing
rich mineral
salts
Try a tin Today
MORTON
C.&E. MORTON LTD
LONDON. ENGLAND.

Another point to consider is when one comes across a good sample of grain or meal at the right price, one would be wise to lay in as large a stock as possible, or convenient, and, in addition to securing a sound food supply for a considerable period, it might also be possible to obtain a further reduction by purchasing in bulk. Biscuit meal is an exceptionally economical food, quite apart from the fact that prices recently have been considerably reduced. Biscuit meal, used as the basis of the mash, "bulks up" so greatly when moistened that it provides maximum nutriment and digestibility at very low cost. Grain will keep for almost any length of time provided the same precaution is taken as that advised in the case of the coop above—keep it off the floor.

In distributing food, much is often wasted, especially where birds are kept on the intensive system. Sooner than open a door to scatter the food in the run, nine times out of ten one sees food thrown in through the front of the house. What happens? Why, quite a quantity of the grain falls outside the house and goes to feed and encourage rats and mice.

In the Backyard.

In a very small backyard, where conditions are such that only a small house can be built, the ground should be regularly turned with a fork.

The best idea is to have two lots of earth for use. Then you can take out one lot, say every month or so leave it exposed to the fresh air and sun, and return it at the time the other lot is removed. It will be all the better if a quantity of fresh earth is added each time the run is cleared out. By this method the earth seldom becomes foul, and a complete supply is only needed once a year.

Where space is not so limited, the best plan is to have runs for alternate use, not as many do—crowd their space to its utmost capacity. Use one run for a couple of months and then transfer the birds to the other. While the spare run is unoccupied, it is wise to either dig in some unslaked lime or sow upon it some quick growing vegetables. By adopting this method, the birds will be continually on fresh ground resulting in continued activity and productiveness.

The heavier breeds are more prone to pollute ground, the lighter ones being more active. Therefore, in the case of the latter, it is possible to keep a larger number on a given space than the heavier breeds. Where birds are kept entirely in confinement and run on litter it is just as easy for a run to become stale; in fact more so. No matter what litter is used, it will become foul in time, and the same care should be used with this type of run as with earth runs. The usual period which litter lasts is six months; this, of course, is where it is regularly raked over for the removal of any accumulations.

In open fronted runs, too much cannot be said in favour of the use of droppings boards; their value is inestimable, chiefly on account of their simplicity of cleaning and the saving of any risk of the earth or litter beneath them becoming fouled.

INDIAN

POULTRY CULTURE

IS

BEATING ALL RECORDS

GOT YOUR COPY?

Price Rs. 2-4.

I. P. GAZETTE OFFICE,

BANK ROAD, PATNA.

? ? ?

Questions under this heading are answered free of charge on this page.

Letters should be addressed—BUFF ROCK, C/o. The Hon. Editor, I. P. GAZETTE and marked "Query".

Where readers desire an individual reply they should enclose a stamped addressed envelope and a fee of As. -/8/- is charged.

Mrs. K. Agra Cantt. This is a disease which breaks out in the early months of every year and is mostly prevalent in the young stock. From time to time we are asked for a cure and it appears in this page.

Obtain a 12 anna bottle of 'Milton' and paint the sores with a 50% solution of this as soon as discovered. Do this daily for a week and at the end of this period it will be found the scabs are hardening and peeling when carbolised vaseline should be rubbed in.

Give fresh drinking water to which has been added enough Permanganate of Potash to slightly colour the water.

Mr. T. Katwa. Your scheme is a bit too ambitious for a starter who admits to only a passable knowledge of poultry and I would far sooner advise you to wait a year and get some sound training in poultrykeeping as at present you are not really competent to handle a flock of the magnitude you wish to go in for and disease, lack of knowledge in feeding etc. would make your scheme a failure.

There are many poultrykeepers of experience within a few miles of you who would willingly assist you in a course of lessons why not get in touch with one ?

Mr. H. Bhagalpur. It is seldom the actual radius bone is broken and I think if you examine the bird carefully you will find it is a dislocation of the joint between the humerus and ulna bones.

I doubt if you will be able to set the bone properly as it is one of the most used bones in the skeletal system. You can attempt to tie the wing to the side of the bird once it is set and 'Chance' a correct joint will be made, that is all the advice I can give you. The bird should be able to fight again when set but will probably always be a 'one sided fighter' afterward.

Mr. L. Dholpur. This is undoubtedly poison and the only way to treat other birds you find affected is to syringe out the crop with a strong solution of Pott Permang. When the crop is absolutely cleared of the poison you should feed only on barley water for 48 hours after which slowly come back to normal feeding first giving wet mash only. Keep the drinking water coloured with the Pott Permang. Do not try to cure by injecting oil into the crop this has no effect whatever.

Mr. P. Atwa. You are quite correct in that the Dorking has five toes but you are wrong in supposing it has feathered legs as it has not. It comes from the English town of Dorking and there are five colours or varities, the Silver Grey, the Red, the Cookoo, the white and the Dark. The silver grey are the most prominent.

Mrs. G. Calcutta. The reason for the number of dead in shell is due to your own lack of experience. Firstly you set them in boxes with straw only and no under layer of earth or any substance that would conserve moisture and being in the godown on a cement floor they got very little artificial moisture and only that supplied by the breast of the hen coming in contact with the eggs. In your next attempt put at least 4 inches of earth in the bottom of the box and then keep the floor round the box slightly damp. Regarding the eggs containing nothing or in poultry terms 'clear' this was due to the parent stock and not in any way to the broody hens. You should purchase a good book and study the ways of incubation.

Mr. R. Jamalpur. Get your corn merchant to first husk the oats and having done this it is a case of simply grinding them to a medium coarse size and they will be purely and simply 'Ground oats' but Sussex ground oats means oats grown and ground in Sussex.

Mr. E. Howrah. I think you should entirely do away with the Maize meal in the mash now the hot weather is with us and in place of that increase the barley meal and ata each by ½ part. The formula is then a fairly evenly balanced one and will not overheat nor tend to fatten.

Mr. T. Cawnpore. Please see my answer to Mrs. F. of Barrackpore in the February Poultry Gazette.

The following have been communicated with by post. Messrs. Beale, Grey, Roy Choudhury, and Miss Price.